THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. VI RALEIGH, TUESDAY, MAY 30, 1865 NO. 169.

BY J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

SUBSCRIPTION AND ADVERTISING

SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only Terms of Subscription to the DAILY and WEEKLY PROGRESS:

Daily paper, One Year	$10 00
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Special Notices will be set in minion, leaded, and inserted under the *Special Notice* head, and One Dollar a Square charged for every insertion.

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Only short notices will be admitted to the Local Column, at the following rates:

One Line, One Day	$1 00
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FUNERAL NOTICES, MARRIAGES, &c.

Will be charged same as Advertisements, and must be paid for when handed in, or they will not appear.

The above Rates will be adhered to in all cases, and as we have to pay cash for everything in our business, we must demand cash.

May, 19, 1865. J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

LATEST NEWS.

JEFF. DAVIS INDICTED FOR HIGH TREASON.

Robert E. Lee soon to be in the same Box.

James A. Seddon and John Letcher in Limbo.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE

THE STONEWALL SURRENDERED TO THE CUBANS.

THE CONSPIRACY TRIAL.

STEPHENS AND REAGAN IN FORT WARREN.

GOVERNOR WATTS OF ALABAMA ARRESTED.

From the Trans-Mississippi Region.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

General News.

INDICTMENT OF DAVIS—GEN. LEE.

WASHINGTON, May 25, 1865.

The Grand Jury of this District has found a true bill of indictment for treason against Jefferson Davis, the chief of the late rebellion. He will be brought here and put upon his trial as soon as the attendance of the witnesses for the prosecution can be procured.

There is no longer a doubt that Jeff. Davis will be tried for treason in a civil court. He will probably be brought to Washington, and tried there.

Gen. Robert E. Lee will be indicted by a Grand Jury in Richmond, within a few days, for treason. The moment he is indicted his parole is of no further use to him, and he will find himself in the same predicament as Jeff. Davis.

SEDDON AND LETCHER.

James A. Seddon, rebel ex-Secretary of War, and John Letcher, formerly rebel Governor of Virginia, were arrested in that State a few days ago, pursuant to orders from Washington. Letcher has arrived in Washington, and been committed to the Old Capitol Prison. Seddon was put on board the gunboat in James river, whereon are also imprisoned the rebel ex-Senator R. M. T. Hunter and Judge Campbell, previously arrested. It was believed in Richmond on Wednesday that Gen. Lee would soon be placed in custody of the authorities, and that the rebel Governor William Smith, of Virginia, whom officers were pursuing, would not much longer be able to elude their search.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

A Fortress Monroe dispatch of the 24th says:

Mrs. Davis, her four children, brother and sister, and Mrs. Clay, go to Savannah in the Clyde, as permission for them to proceed North has been refused by the War Department.

Yesterday afternoon a guard was sent out to the Clyde, and searched the steamer and all the baggage and effects of the rebel party remaining on board.

A large amount of gold and valuable jewelry, &c., was found in the baggage of the ladies, but with the exception of several important documents, which were found by the guard, everything was left unmolested.

Among the many rumors flying about to-day in regard to the confinement of Jeff. Davis, has been one to the effect that yesterday afternoon he was manacled, in order to prevent, no doubt, any injury to his guard, should he, as Mrs. Davis remarked, become "provoked" at the strict surveillance held over him.

The strictest regulations respecting persons visiting the fortress are still rigidly enforced by General Miles, the commander of the post. No person, either officer or civilian, is allowed to enter the fortress unless duly provided with the requisite passes.

FROM THE STONEWALL.

An official communication is published between the United States naval and military representatives in the Gulf and the Captain General of Cuba, in reference to the Stonewall. Admiral Stribling and General Newton tersely warn the Spanish Governor that unless he gives up the ram to the United States authorities the Spanish Government must account for tolerating piracy. The Captain General gets out of the difficulty by saying that he is acting under "old instructions" from his superiors; and promises that as soon as the steam machinery of the Stonewall was repaired he would cause her to leave the port, "unless some unforeseen occurrence should give occasion for longer detention." Subsequently to this the Stonewall was surrendered to the Spanish Government.

THE TRIAL.

On the 25th, the court engaged in the trial of the conspirators in the assassination plot resumed their session, in accordance with adjournment from Monday. Major Marsh, formerly of the 5th Maryland Regiment; Sergeant Swearer, of the 9th Maryland, and others who had been confined in Libby Prison, Belle Isle, Andersonville and other death pens, gave evidence attesting the cruel and inhuman treatment our men received who fell into the hands of the Rebels, showing that the men who were a party to the wholesale and deliberate barbarities perpetrated at these institutions, as the Rebel authorities undoubtedly were, would not be above the suspicion of inciting and concocting the assassination of the President of the United States.

The testimony of our released prisoners was substantiated by two persons who were formerly officers of Libby Prison, one of whom testified that the prison was mined for the purpose of blowing up the building and the prisoners should Kilpatrick's raid have been successful in 1864. Arnold, one of the prisoners, was shown to have been in the Rebel army. Several late slaves of Dr. Mudd proved that he kept up a regular communication during the rebellion with parties on the other side of the Potomac and the Rebels in uniform from Virginia frequently made his house their stopping place. The prosecution here closed its case, except as to general evidence as to the conspiracy. On behalf of the defence several clergymen were called to prove the good character of Mrs. Surratt. Other witnesses testified to her intimacy with Payne and Atzerot, they frequently being seen in her house, and Mrs. Surratt one time representing the would-be murderer of Secretary Seward to be a Baptist Minister.

STEPHENS AND REAGAN AT FORT WARREN.

BOSTON, May 25, 1865.

The United States gunboat Tuscarora, from Fortress Monroe, with Alexander H. Stephens and Postmaster Reagan on board, arrived below this port this morning and anchored in the narrows. The rebel party will be lodged in Fort Warren to-day.

GOV. WATTS ARRESTED.

Despatches from Montgomery, Alabama, give the details of Brevet Major General B. H. Grierson's raid through Alabama. After a march of about four hundred miles, setting out from Blakely, Ala., on April 16, and passing through Greenville, Troy and Tuskegee, he reached Montgomery on the 7th inst., having destroyed on the way a large quantity of stores belonging to the late Confederacy. On the 3d inst, Governor Watts, of Alabama, was arrested at Union Springs, in that State, and reached Montgomery, under guard, on the 5th inst.

FROM KIRBY SMITHDOM.

A rumor comes from Little Rock, Arkansas, that the rebel General Kirby Smith is receiving reinforcements from the east side of the Mississippi river. A New Orleans despatch states that the rebel General Hood and staff were endeavoring to make their escape to the Trans-Mississippi Department, crossing the river at Tunica Bend, and that some national troops sent in pursuit captured their baggage, but failed to catch Hood himself. Colonel Sprague, of General Pope's staff, has arrived at Cairo from Shreveport, La., whither he went to arrange for receiving the surrender of Kirby Smith's force; but the result of his mission had not yet been made public. Kirby is said to be between two fires of his fellow rebels, one party threatening to kill him if he surrenders, and the other to inflict the same vengeance on him if he does not.

FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the China at Halifax we have four days later news from Europe. The surrender of Johnston's army had been received in England, and everybody admitted that the Southern Confederacy had ceased to exist. Mr. White had given notice that on the 11th inst. he would ask the Government whether they had withdrawn belligerent rights from the South. Mr. White postponed, however, the question, and it was assumed that the question was under consideration of the Cabinet. The London *Times*, a Government organ, and ardent sympathiser with the Rebels, admits that the Southern Confederacy no longer exists, and that, therefore, the belligerent rights have ceased. We learn from France that the death of President Lincoln has revived the spirit of the Democratic party in all the large towns. The Atlantic Cable was expected to be all alongside of the Great Eastern by the end of May. The continental news is not important. It is stated that Austria has declined the propositions of Prussia, that both Powers should enter into separate negotiations with the Federal Diet on the Schleswig-Holstein question, and that the Duke of Augustenburg should be removed from Kiel. Austria considered neither proposition admissible.

SHERMAN-STANTON CONTROVERSY.

A writer well acquainted with the facts, presumed to be Senator John Sherman, says of the Sherman-Stanton controversy: Sherman's treaty with Johnston, if approved, would have made peace between the Potomac and the Rio Grande. During the truce Sherman was ceaselessly active, and lost nothing.—The Government recognised him as a diplomatist as well as a General, and the general order forbidding political generalship was withheld from Sherman.—After fully discussing the variances between Stanton, Halleck and Sherman, the writer says the arrangement about which so much has been said disbanded the Rebel armies, placed all their arms within our power made peace universal, and was purely conditional, having no life without the approval of the President. Now it is plain that the duty of the Government was to simply approve or reject it and give no reasons but issue its orders, and this is precisely what was done by the President, and he did no more. General Grant was sent to convey this order, and did his duty nobly and well with generous consideration for his subordinate and fellow soldiers. Sherman did not hesitate a moment, promptly terminated the truce, made a new arrangement with Johnston and at once started for Charleston and Savannah, to send supplies to General Wilson. The letter of John Sherman is severe by implication upon Stanton and Halleck, and shows them to have connived at poisoning the public mind against his brother.

MILITARY CHANGES.

General Custer takes command of the Department of Missouri, which embraces the States of Missouri and Arkansas. Major General John H. Logan is now in command of the Army of Tennessee, succeeding Major General Howard. Major General W. R. Hasen succeeds General Logan in command of the Fifteenth Corps. Gen. Merritt takes a command under General Custar in the Department of Missouri, General Henry E. Davis, late commanding the Second Division of Cavalry Corps, succeeds General Merritt in command of that corps. Generals Custar and Merritt left on the 25th for the West.

GOVERNOR PIERPONT.

FORT MONROE, May 25.

Governor Pierpont, accompanied by a party of ladies and gentlemen, arrived from Washington this afternoon on the steamer Diamond on the way to Richmond. The Governor and party landed at this place a few moments, viewing the fortress and other points of interest, and left at five o'clock for Richmond, where he will establish the new Government of Virginia.

GENERAL NEWS.

The search of the baggage captured with Jeff. Davis and his fellow rebel captives, and conveyed with them to Fortress Monroe on board the steamer William H. Clyde, has disclosed as being among it a large amount of gold and jewelry and several documents of importance. Colonel Pritchard, who, with his men of the Fourth Michigan cavalry, effected Jeff's capture, and guarded him on the trip to Fortress Monroe, arrived in Washington on the 25th in charge of the female attire in which the rebel chieftain was taken, and formally presented it to the War Department.

The Rebel Gen. Forrest is expected to arrive in Memphis very soon. After being killed (on paper) about forty times, he at last emerges into positive entity as a living reality. A few days ago he publicly gave up the hopeless cause of the rebellion, and issued an address of that purport to his troops, closing by advising them to accept the decrees of fate with good grace and behave with becoming loyalty.

A despatch from Toronto says that the testimony against Dr. Blackburn is conclusive of his guilt.—The counsel for the defence admitted the force of the evidence, but contended that there was no authority in support of the prosecution for conspiracy to murder in a foreign country, and that it was not punishable by the common law in England, unless it was contemplated to murder the head of a government.

A Cairo despatch states that the reports of a plot to murder paroled rebel soldiers by the colored troops at Memphis, Tenn., and the consequent shooting of a number of the latter, are pronounced by General Washburn, commanding at Memphis, to be false in every particular.

The bark Brontes, with Mexican emigrants on board, is still under the surveillance of the military authorities at San Francisco. It has been suggested that the party might be allowed to leave without their arms, but this they are unwilling to do, as they are confident the authorities at Washington will permit them to go armed, as the order annulling the exportation of arms has been annulled.

DYER PUNISHMENT.—An order has been issued from the Provost Marshal's office prohibiting the sale of liquors of all sorts by any one, and visiting *Dyer* punishment in the way of confiscation, incarceration, &c., on those who disobey. The numerous cases of drunkenness during the past week has necessitated this course, and we are glad to see the authorities act so promptly in the premises. Much of the liquor obtained by the soldiers, and others who have disgraced themselves in our streets of late, was undoubtedly brought into the city and sold by country people. We hope measures will be taken to prevent this in the future.

TO THE LADIES.—Our lady readers will undoubtedly be overjoyed to learn that an excellent stock of Dry Goods, Hats, Mantillas, Cloaks, &c., has arrived in the city, and is now open for inspection and sale at No. 15 Fayetteville street. Messrs. Phillips & Bowen, the proprietors of the stock, have at last brought just such a lot of goods as the female portion of the community have longed for ever since the blockade shut us out from the world. Yesterday the goods were opened, and already the sales of the establishment have warranted this energetic firm in ordering an additional amount. Success to them, say we.

THE CAPTURE OF SPECIE.

ACTS OF GOVERNORS OF GEORGIA AND SOUTH CAROLINA NULL AND VOID.

NEW YORK, May 24.

The steamer *America*, from Savannah on the 20th, has arrived. The *Herald* has advices from Augusta that the country between Savannah and that city is filled with rebel paroled soldiers returning to their homes. Nearly all the planters have put in large amounts of seed, mostly corn and rye. Some have planted cotton for the first time in your years. But few slaves have gone away.

Great excitement was caused at Augusta by the announcement of the capture of Jeff. Davis. A wagon containing $248,000 in specie belonging to the Rebel Government was found in a byway and turned over to General Molineaux.

Gen. Gillmore has issued an order declaring null and void the proclamation issued by the self-styled Governors of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida; also declaring that the people of the black race are free citizens of the United States, and to be protected in the enjoyment of freedom and the fruits of their industry by the Government.

General Wilson in a letter to Governor Brown, who had complained of the collapse of the currency of the South, and the great destitution of provisions among the people, says he is instructed by the President to say to him that "these evils were caused by treason and insurrection and rebellion against the laws of the United States, incited and carried on for the last four years by you and your confederate Rebels and traitors, who are alone responsible for the waste, destruction and want now existing in that State, and what you call the *result* which the fortunes of war have imposed upon the people of Georgia, and all the loss and woe they have suffered, are charged upon you and your confederate Rebels, who, usurping authority, provoked war to the extremity, until compelled to lay down your arms and accept the just penalty of the crimes of treason and rebellion. That the restoration of peace and order cannot be entrusted to Rebels and traitors. That the persons who incited the war and carried it on will not be allowed to assemble at the call of their accomplices, to act again as the Legislature of the State, and again usurp authority. Those who have caused so much woe will not be allowed power again to incite any fresh acts of treason and rebellion. In calling the Legislature together again without permission of the President, you have perpetrated a fresh crime that will be dealt with accordingly, and if any person presumes to answer or acknowledge your calls, he will be immediately arrested."

The new trade regulations for Savannah are working most satisfactorily. Silver is plenty in Augusta for change, and greenbacks are at par.

QUEEN VICTORIA ON THE ASSASSINATION.—In the House of Lords, on the 4th, Viscount Sidney, the lord chamberlain, and in the House of Commons, Lord Proby, the comptroller of the house-hold, brought up her majesty's reply to the address in reference to the assassination of President Lincoln, which was as follows:

"I entirely participate in the sentiments you have addressed to me on the assassination of the President of the United States, and I have given directions to my minister at Washington to make known to the government of that country the feelings which you entertain, in common with myself and my whole people, with regard to this deplorable event."

Office Provost Marshal,
PORT OF RALEIGH, N. C., May 30th, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 3.

NO SUTLER, PURVEYOR OR CITIZEN WILL sell to any person Spiritous or Malt Liquors. Any disobedience of this order will result in the imprisonment of the guilty party, and the confiscation of all his goods.

GEO. B. DYER,
Maj. 9th Me. Vols. and Provost Marshal.

May 30-tf

HOUSE WANTED.

ANY ONE HAVING A SMALL HOUSE FOR Rent, will consult his interest by making the fact known at the PROGRESS OFFICE. The highest rent will be paid. May 30-1w

JOHN MINOR BOTTS.—A correspondent of the New York *Tribune* writing from Richmond, tells the following on John Minor Botts:

Prior to the second arrest of Mr. Botts by the Rebel authorities, he had taken the precaution to deposit his manuscript of the book in the hands of a Unionist in the city. When arrested at midnight, his private papers, with the exception of the MS., were seized and himself hurried away to prison. On the day subsequent he was visited by an officer of the prison, who desired to know whether he had concealed any documents previous to his arrest. Mr. Botts at once replied that he had concealed one document which he had no doubt the authorities would like to peruse.—"What is it?" eagerly queried the officer. "I must have it." "It is," returned Mr. B. placidly, and speaking slowly, as he looked the officer full in the eyes, "*A History of the Secession Movement and its Public and Secret Advocates North and South since the days of Calhoun!*" "Where is it? we must have it," again exclaimed the officer impatiently. "You may have the MS. only on one condition, and that is, that you bring to me from your master, Jefferson Davis, a written affidavit, duly signed by himself, that he will, on receiving the MS., hand it over to *The Whig* and *Examiner* to be published without alteration or mutilation!" "But would you dare to publish a work of such a character?" queried the officer. "Would I dare?" replied Mr. Botts, "I desire its publication."—The officer seemed somewhat astonished at Mr. Botts' complacency, and inquired why he desired its publication. "Because, by G—, sir," replied Mr. Botts, solemnly rising from his reclining position and shaking his clenched fists in the officer's face, "*because its publication would create a revolution, within a revolution, in which I could take a part!*" It is needless to say that Fugitive Davis did not give Mr. Botts the required assurance.

HENRY S. FOOTE.—The irrepressible Foote, who, notwithstanding his denunciations of the Rebellion, never could persuade himself to take the oath of allegiance to the United States, is now in Canada, where he will seek the "sequestered spot where taxation is unknown." Foote, after his flight from Richmond, was taken prisoner, sent to Fort Lafayette, and was then allowed to go to Europe upon an undertaking not to return. He went, but soon had a hankering for the United States, and returned in disguise as a steerage passenger. He was recognised, and again put in Fort Lafayette. His liberty was tendered him if he would take the oath of allegiance, but he refused and was again allowed to leave the country. He accepted the alternative and is now on the other side of the lines. He is a rare stick Foote, but he will no doubt be gratefully thankful in his new home over the news of the discomfiture of his old enemy,—JEFF. DAVIS.

CIVIL OFFICERS IN VIRGINIA.—Major General Halleck has issued a general order, declaring that the President's proclamation relative to the late Government of Virginia does not apply to clerks of record courts, sheriffs, and local magistrates, retained in office, or appointed under military authority. Such officers derive their authority from the *de facto* Government, and not from their appointment or election under any former Government. They are, therefore, directly responsible to the military power for their conduct. No civil officer will be appointed or retained in office who has not voluntarily taken the oath of allegiance, or who does not come within the provisions of the Amnesty proclamation. As soon as elections are duly held and officers elected, or appointed, and qualified under the restored civil Government, those who hold authority from the military power will cease to exercise the functions of their office.

A colored woman has recovered a verdict of $50 damages for being put out of a horse car in Philadelphia because her skin was not white. Judge Allison charged the jury that the passenger railway companies must conform to the terms of their charters.—They were incorporated for the accommodation of the public, and have no right to adopt rules to exclude a class. They may exclude individuals who may be offensive, but they cannot declare that because a man is a German, an Irishman, or a white or a black man, that he shall not ride.

BANK DEFALCATION.—Mr. John Auspach, has been arrested on a charge of complicity in the late defalcation of the Bank of Commerce, Philadelphia. He was held to bail in the sum of $50,000.

GEO. W. DILL,

COMMISSION & FORWARDING MERCHANT.

And Agent for Murray's North Carolina Steamship Line to Newbern and Morehead City, N. C.

*** Special attention paid to the shipment and sale of Naval Stores and Cotton. Cash advancements made on consignments. GEO. W. DILL.

May 29-dtf

SORGHUM,

AT RETAIL,

A SUPERIOR ARTICLE,

FOR $1,50 PER GALLON.

—ALSO—

SALT AND NAILS.

May 29-d3t* WM. WHITE.

JOHN JACOB TYLER.

ANY PERSON KNOWING THE WHEREABOUTS of the above named Tyler, formerly of Louisville, Ky., late of Johnston's army, 1st Missouri Battery, 1st Missouri Brigade, French's Division, Stewart's Corps, will confer a favor on both parties by informing the undersigned. WILLIAM E. ANDERSON.

May 29-3t*

AN INTERESTING BOOK.

SKETCHES OF NASSAU.

GIVING A DESCRIPTION OF THE CLIMATE, soil, products, population, &c., &c., interspersed with narrations of events, anecdotes, &c.

Can be had at the Progress Office. Price 25 cents.—When ordered by mail a stamp must be enclosed to pay postage. May 29 1w

TO WILLIAM H. CARTER.

RALEIGH, N. C. May 19, 1865.

The war is over. Protection and amnesty is offered, and you can now return home in safety. Report to commandant of nearest military post, and you will no doubt be assisted in getting home. All well at home.

S. S. CARTER,
Gholson, P. O. N. C.

New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore papers please copy or notice. (May 19 d2w)

DR. E. BURKE HAYWOOD

OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL SERVICES TO the citizens of Raleigh. Office at his residence.

May 22-tf

WANTED.

A SMALL TENEMENT SUITABLE FOR A SMALL family. For particulars apply to A. H. PITMAN, at Andrews' old stand near the Central Depot.

May 22 1w

DAILY PROGRESS.

TUESDAY, MAY 30, 1865.

NEWS FROM ALL QUARTERS.

REPORTED ASSASSINATION OF KIRBY SMITH.

CAPTURE OF GOV. HARRIS.

A NEGRO CONSPIRACY.

GENERAL NEWS.

ASSASSINATION OF KIRBY SMITH.

A Cairo despatch of the 22d gives an extract from the New Orleans *True Delta* of the 15th containing a report that Kirby Smith had been assassinated by Maj Gen McKee in consequence of a difficulty growing out of a cotton speculation. The report is confirmed by rebel soldiers from Jackson.

ISHAM G. HARRIS CAPTURED WITH HIS BOOTY.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* of the 22d contains a dispatch from Nashville which reports the capture of the Rebel Governor Harris, of Tennessee, and $600,000 belonging to the State Treasury. The State archives and all the State Bonds have also been captured.

MUTINY AMONG NEGRO TROOPS.

Memphis dates of the 19th inst. say that the influx of paroled Rebel troops into Memphis caused a great excitement among the negro troops. They got up a plot to assassinate every rebel soldier in Memphis in revenge for the Fort Pillow massacre. This plot was discovered last night, and the white troops were put on guard to watch the movements of the negroes. At a given hour the negroes attempted to come out of the fort to carry out their purpose, when they were ordered back again by the white troops. The negroes refused to obey the order, and a fight forthwith ensued. After a short conflict 20 of the negroes were killed and wounded, and driven back in confusion into the fort. A strong guard is now kept over them.

GENERAL NEWS.

Mrs. Lincoln and family have left Washington for Springfield, Illinois.

A small Rebel garrison at Harrisonburgh, Catahoula county, La., was captured recently by an expedition from Natchez.

The Hon. Jere. Clemens, ex-United States Senator from Alabama, died at his residence at Huntsville, Ala., on the 21st.

General Sheridan, it is said, goes to Texas with orders to destroy and lay waste, if the Rebel forces persist in holding out after receiving fair notice.

A despatch from Mobile to the Philadelphia *Ledger* states that an old house in that city has received the information that the amount of cotton destroyed by fire in Montgomery upon the recent approach of our forces, was over one hundred thousand bales, some of the estimates placing the number as high as one hundred and twenty thousand. In round figures the value of the cotton burned was over twenty millions of dollars. The actual amount of cotton which fell into the hands of the Union forces upon their entry into Mobile was seventeen thousand bales, less than one thousand of the whole number here (eighteen thousand), having been burnt. The cotton is being prepared for shipment to New York.

The following is a copy of the letter sent by Clement C. Clay, one of the alleged conspirators, to Major General Wilson at Macon, previous to his giving himself up:

LAGRANGE, GA, May 10, 1865—4 P. M.

General:—I have just seen a proclamation from the President of the United States offering a reward of one hundred thousand dollars for my arrest on a charge of having, with others therein named, incited and concocted the murder of the late President.

Conscious of my innocence, unwilling even to seem to fly from justice, and confident of my entire vindication from so foul an imputation upon the full, fair and impartial trial which I expect to receive, I shall go as soon as practicable to Macon, to deliver myself up to your custody.

I am respectfully, C. C. CLAY, Jr.

P. S.—This will be delivered by Hon. P. Phillips, of this place. C. C. C., Jr.

It is currently rumored that the President is exceedingly indignant at the course of the Cuban officials in the matter of the Stonewall, and the case will, I learn, be made the subject of a Jacksonian despatch to the Court of Madrid.

Thurlow Weed, it is understood, is about to assume the co-editorship of the New York *Times*, not to commence, however, until Hon. Henry J. Raymond goes to Congress next winter. Mr. Weed, also, it is said, is to furnish a large proportion of the capital which is to set the new comic paper, *Mrs. Grundy* on its legs. Mrs. G. will make its appearance July 15.

A letter from Macon, Ga., says: "The women are the only decided Rebels in this city at present.—They display their feelings by taking all the care of the paroled Rebels that they can afford, call them into their houses, feed, clothe and sometimes give them money. A member of the 20th Wisconsin played a trick on one family, obtained a good supper, fifteen dollars in money and innumerable kindnesses. It was discovered, however, that he was a United States soldier, and ever since the fair dames are very timid about taking in Rebels who profess to be disgusted because forced by necessity to wear captured Yankee uniforms."

THE ITINERANT APPEAL.—The *Appeal*, of Memphis which flew successively to Grenada, Jackson, Atlanta, and Montgomery, was compelled to move on from the latter smug harbor by Wilson's cavalry. It once more took to itself wings and flew away, proclaiming that its destination was Macon, and that the Memphis-Grenada-Jackson-Atlanta-Montgomery-Macon *Appeal* would soon make its appearance, and renew the fight. But swift as were the heroes of the *Appeal*, Wilson's cavalry were equally energetic, and before this peripatetic newspaper could be issued from its new publication office, down came Wilson upon Macon, and the *Appeal* again took to its heels. What is to become of it now unless it emigrates to the region over which dominates Kirby Smith? Indeed we should not be surprised to hear at any time of the publication of the Memphis-Grenada-Jackson-Atlanta-Montgomery-Macon-Shreveport *Appeal*, in the old style and well filled with the old falsehoods. We should certainly accept the fact as indubitable of the occupation of Shreveport and the settling up of Western Louisiana and Texas, because precedent shows ubi "*Appeal*," ubi *patria*.—The *Appeal* is our herald, and Uncle Sam's troops always follow.

PERSONAL.—Gen. Canby will soon move his head quarters to New Orleans.

Major General Thomas is *en route* to Washington.

Gen. Hamilton, Military Governor of Texas, has gone to Washington.

Major General Pope is now in Cincinnati.

George D. Prentice, of the Louisville *Journal*, is lying very sick at the St. Cloud Hotel, Nashville.

Gen. Joseph E. Johnston is at Charlotte, N. C.—It is said he will go to Florida.

Gov. Wells, of Louisiana, and Mayor Kennedy, of New Orleans, are expected in Washington.

Southern Ports Open to the World.

The Blockade Raised Except in Texas.

THE EXECUTIVE PROCLAMATION.

In our issue yesterday morning we gave a brief synopsis of the proclamation of President Johnson, raising the blockade on all Southern ports, except a few in Texas. Below the document will be found in full:

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, By the proclamation of the President of the eleventh day of April last, certain ports of the United States therein specified, which had previously been subject to blockade, were for objects of public safety declared in conformity with previous special legislation of Congress, to be closed against foreign commerce during the National will to be thereafter expressed and made known by the President; and, *whereas*, events and circumstances have since occurred, which, in my judgment, renders it expedient to restore the restrictions, except as to the ports of Galveston, La Salle, Brazos de Santiago, Point Isabel and Brownsville, in the State of Texas; now, therefore, be it known that I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby declare that the ports aforesaid, not excepted as above, shall be open to foreign commerce from and after the 1st of July next, that commercial intercourse with the said ports may from that time be carried on subject to the laws of the United States and in pursuance of such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury. If, however, any vessel from a foreign port shall enter any of the before-named excepted ports in the State of Texas, she will continue to be held liable to the penalties prescribed by the act of Congress approved on the 13th day of July, 1861, and the persons on board of her to such penalties as may be incurred pursuant to the laws of war for trading or attempting to trade with an enemy; and I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known that the United States of America do henceforth disavow to all persons trading or attempting to trade in any of the United States in violation of the laws thereof, all pretense of belligerent rights and privileges; and I give notice, from the date of this proclamation, all such offenders will be held and dealt with as pirates.

It is also ordered that all restrictions upon trade heretofore imposed in the territory of the United States, east of the Mississippi River, save those relating to contraband of war, to the reservation of the rights of the United States, to property purchased in the territory of an enemy, and to the twenty-five per cent upon purchases of cotton, are removed. All provisions of the Internal Revenue law will be carried into effect under the proper officer.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set [L. s.] my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this twenty-second day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-ninth.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President: W. HUNTER, Acting Secretary of State.

SOUTHERN PORTS OPEN TO THE WORLD.

The New York *Times* refers to the proclamation of President Johnson, opening the ports of the South to trade with the world in the following manner:—

The proclamation of President Lincoln, which immediately followed the surrender of Lee's army, declaring the Southern ports temporarily closed to foreign trade, was an act dictated in the interests of international peace. It offered the readiest and most effective way of avoiding any possible complications, pending the adjustment of a local administration in the newly recovered districts. It gave our government time to establish a uniform system of regulations applicable to all the blockaded ports. It gave opportunity for the removal of the greater disabilities necessarily imposed upon the internal trade of insurgent districts. And, beyond all, it presented to the governments that had recognized the rebels as belligerents, the occasion for revising their policy in that regard, on the potential ground of self-interest.

President Johnson's proclamation, which sets aside that of April 11, then, may be regarded as an authoritative announcement that the grave political purpose which inhered in President Lincoln's act has been practically achieved. In this view, there is much more than the removal of the disabilities upon foreign commerce, to be found in this last proclamation. There is an intimation, we take it, that a system of local administration has been perfected at the ports of the South, (excluding, of course, the five ports of Texas) which renders superfluous any restrictions upon external trade with these ports, beyond those which are imposed under ordinary customs regulations. The President must, likewise, be understood as announcing that the interior trade of the South has so nearly reverted to its normal condition—the government cotton tax of seventy-five per cent. being a reserved right—that the release of external trade can no longer operate injuriously on the peace and safety of the country, or impinge upon the interests and authority of the national government.

We should, perhaps, hardly be justified in concluding that the President, in his proclamation intends to convey, in addition, an assurance that the Western Powers of Europe have withdrawn their recognition of the rebels as belligerents, although that would be the logical sequence of the interpretation generally put upon the act of April 11—the closing of the Southern ports. Be this as it may, the continuance or the withdrawal of belligerent privileges from the insurgents has ceased to be a question of any practical moment, as bearing upon any rebel resistance that may yet be offered to the government. It is simply a question now to what further length the neutral Powers may go in giving scope to piracy on the high seas. The ram *Stonewall* finds shelter, protection, the means to repair, and facilities for coaling and provisioning in a Spanish colonial port, almost within sight of our coast. Another pirate, the *Shenandoah*, still goes prowling round from one eastern British colony to another, and is last heard of at the port of Shanghai. No legal sophistry can possibly serve now to cover up the fact that these cruisers no longer hold even the semblance of a commission from any concern calling itself a government. Their status is one maintained to-day solely by virtue of the grace extended to them by the powers which have been loudest heretofore in their condemnation of privateering.

If, then, Mr. Lincoln's temperate mode of suggesting the withdrawal of belligerent recognition from the pirates, and from the rebel conspirators generally, has not been acted on in Europe, it will only remain for our government to put in force the measures of reprisal and retaliation announced in Mr. Johnson's proclamation of the 10th of May. The sooner this is done the better.

RENEGADES.—The renegades who left Maryland, and the District of Columbia, to fight for Southern independence, would not receive a very hearty welcome at their former homes, even if the authorities allowed them to return. In Washington and Baltimore meetings have been held denouncing this class, and devising means to prevent their returning even after taking the amnesty oath.

THE TRIAL OF DAVIS.—Washington letter writers are peculiar in their speculations regarding the trial of Jeff. Davis. The following is from the correspondent of the Baltimore *American*:

Some discussion has been suggested by the statement that Jeff. Davis is to be tried for treason in Virginia, because the courts in Washington have no jurisdiction of the case, as is alledged by some, the crime was committed in Virginia. There is no doubt that Davis will be tried for treason in a civil court, and in Washington city. To constitute this crime it is not necessary that the party should himself perform physically the overt act which makes the offence, but he may be guilty of treason by directing the movements of others, and no matter how far distant the director or principal may be removed from the place or district in which the overt act was committed by his agent, he is held amenable to the law of the district where the overt act was committed. If the law alike, punishes the crime in the State or district where the principal was when he directed the act to be done, and the State or district in which the act was performed, then the first jurisdiction that attaches holds the person. Jeff. Davis was captured by and is in custody of the Federal Government. The State Government of Virginia has not even sought to gain custody of his person. There can therefore be no controversy about the first jurisdiction that attaches. There is no little ground for controversy as to the commission of the overt act within the District of Columbia. On the 12th of July last, Jeff. Davis' forces invaded this district, threatened the Capitol, attacked the Federal troops at Fort Stephen, and shot down several hundred of our men, killing over one hundred of them. There is no difficulty, therefore, in proving that Jeff. Davis has committed the crime of treason within the jurisdiction of the Circuit Court of this District.

MILITARY GOVERNMENT OF THE CITY.

Col G F Granger, commanding 3d Brig 2d Div 10th A C, Post Commander.
Lt H S Sanford, 115th N Y Vols, A A A General, and Post Adjutant.
Capt S C F Smith, 9th Me. Vols, A A I Gen.
Major George B. Dyer, 9th Me. Vols, Pro Marshal.
Lt Wm K Norton, 4th N H Vols, Assistant Pro Marshal.
Lt George S Dailey, 9th Maine Vols, Assistant Pro Marshal.
Capt Chas F Weeks, 9th Me Vols, A A Q M.
Capt Geo C Almy, C S.
Surgeon Jno Knowlton, 169th N Y Vols, Chief Med Officer.
Capt E E Mosher, 169th N Y Vols, A D C.
Lt Ed Vanderzee, 169th N Y Vols, A D C.

OFFICERS OF 115TH REG'T N Y VOLUNTEERS.

N J Johnson, Lt Col Commanding.
E L Walrath, Major.
Nicholas De Graw, Act Adjutant.
Martin McMartin, Qr Master.
Lieut A C Slocum, Commanding Co A.
Lieut A Collier, do do B.
Lieut C L Clark, do do C.
Capt Wm H Shaw, do do E.
Capt E B Savage, do do G.
Lieut M McIntosh, do do I.
Lieut J M Hill, do do K.

OFFICERS OF 9TH MAINE VOLUNTEERS.

Joseph Noble, Lieut Col Commanding.
George B Dyer, Major.
Henry M Wadsworth, Adjutant.
Geo S Hay, Qr Master.
Otis P Rice, As Surgeon.
Lieut Wm A Babcock, Commanding Co A.
Capt L F McKenney, do do B.
" Geo W Brown, do do C.
" Benj F Hill, do do D.
" J C Beal, do do E.
Lieut W F Benning, do do F.
" S A Dodge, do do G.
" A H Chase, do do H.
Capt Geo S Colbath, do do I.
Capt G S Mann, do do K.

OFFICERS 4TH N. H. VOLS.

Lt. Col. F. W. Parker, Commanding.
" Geo W Huckins, A R Q M.
1st Lt Alfred Marland, Acting Adjutant.
" Joseph Wingate, commanding Co. A.
" Leonard A Gay, do do B.
Capt Louis McD Hussey, do do C.
1st Lt Sam'l H Prescott, do do D.
Capt Wm T Parker, do do E.
" Clarence L. Chapman, do do F.
2d Lt Patrick Dowd, do do G.
1st Lt Edwin Whitford, do do H.
Capt Geo F Quimby, do do I.
" Geo W Huckins, do do K.

OFFICERS 13TH ILL. VOLS.

J H Lawrence, Major, commanding.
Baxey Ryan, Lt and Adjutant.
A H Baily, Lt and R Q M.
N A Chamberlain, Ass't Surgeon.
Silas Clark, Capt commanding co A.
C Cary, 1st Lt.
M Gobeer, 2d Lt.
Wm H Lowe, Capt commanding co B.
J H Kinnear, 1st Lt.
R H Jones, 2d Lt.
T Riddle, Capt commanding co C.
S Morrison, 1st Lt.
A C Mitchell, 2d Lt.
B J Graham, Capt commanding co D.
T C Gurley, 1st Lt.
L H Sherrow, 2d Lt.
W T Bleop, Capt commanding co E.
J C Boyd, 1st Lt.
Wm A Ketchum, 2d Lt.
Companies F, G, H, I and K are commanded by officers whose names have been mentioned.

OFFICERS OF 169TH REG'T N Y VOLS.

J A Colvin, Lieut Col commanding.
Joseph H Allen, Major.
John Knowlton, Surgeon.
E W Church, Acting Adj't and Q M.
Lieut Ed Jacquet, commanding co A.
Lieut J B Foot, commanding co B.
Capt J H Warren, commanding co C.
Lieut B McGuire, commanding co D.
Capt H Mallhall, com'd'g co E.
Capt E E Smith, com'd'g co F.
Lieut E Van Santwood, com'd'g co G.
Lieut C G Francisco, com'd'g co H.
Capt J H Dunn, com'd'g co I.
Lieut J H Straight, com'd'g co K.

HOUGH & CO.

(LATE W. G. HAMILTON & CO.,)

CORNER SOUTH FRONT AND MIDDLE STS.,

WHOLESALE

DEALERS IN

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY
& FURNITURE,

Have just received, per Steamer ELLEN S. TERRY, a well-selected Stock of

SUGARS, MOLASSES,
TOBACCOS & SNUFF,
SALT, TEA, COFFEE,
HAMS, BACON,
CROCKERY, PAILS,
BROOMS, WOODEN WARE,
FLOUR, CRACKERS,
CANDLES, BASKETS,
FURNITURE of every description,
LOOKING-GLASSES, PAINTS,
AND OIL, KEROSENE OIL,

WINES AND LIQUORS.

We also keep on hand a fine assortment of

Canned Meats,
Fruits and
Vegetables,

STATIONERY, BLANK BOOKS

AND A FINE-SELECTED STOCK OF

Yankee Notions.

We have established ourselves permanently in business, in this city, and respectfully solicit the patronage of Merchants of North Carolina, assuring them that in price and quality we can satisfy the most particular.

HOUGH & CO.,
New Berne, N. C.

May 30-3w

E. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.,

Commission Merchants,

FAYETTEVILLE STREET.

(D. C. Murray's old Stand.)

HAVING OBTAINED THE PROPER PERMIT TO sell the articles, enumerated below, we would respectfully ask consignments from Farmers and others who have such articles to dispose of:

Cotton Cloth, Cotton Yarns, Bacon, Flour, Lard, Syrup, Sugar, Rice, Meal, Corn, Oats, Wheat, Long Forage, Bran, Skin Stuff, Tallow, Wax, Chickens, Soap, Fish, Lambs, Chickens, Butter, Eggs, and Vegetables of all kinds.

REFERENCES:

President and Superintendent Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company.
President and Superintendent North Carolina Railroad Company.
John Gatlin, Greensboro', N C
L H Williams, Charlotte, N C.
S Frankfort, Salisbury, N C.
Tillinghast & Cooke, Wilson, N C
E A Williams, President Exchange Bank, Chatterville, Virginia
E A Rawlins, Woodsworth, Virginia
Raleigh, N C, May 18th, 1865. 1m

CALL AT KINSEY'S STORE AND BUY

FAMILY FLOUR,	HOOP SKIRTS,
BACON HAMS,	LADIES' GAITERS,
CANNED FRUIT,	MISSES' SHOES,
BUTTER,	LADIES' HOSE,
CHEESE,	HANDKERCHIEFS,
SUGAR,	LINEN,
CANDY,	SPOOL COTTON,
RAISINS,	THREAD,
FIGS,	COMBS,
CRACKERS,	PINS,
CANDLES,	NEEDLES,
SOAP,	HATS, CAPS,
TOBACCO,	BUTTONS,
CIGARS,	PENCILS,
SHOE BLACKING,	STATIONERY,
BOOTS & SHOES,	&C., &C.

A general variety on hand at corner of Fayetteville and Market Square. J. KINSEY.

May 24-1w.

NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS.

A. McLACKLAN,

WITH

JAS. L. STEVENSON & BRO.,

On Middle Street, 2 Doors from Broad,

ON HAND AND CONSTANTLY RECEIVING fresh supplies of Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats and Caps, Shoes and Boots, Groceries, Flour, &c., in varied assortments, bought in the best markets and at the lowest prices.

Newbern, May 25-1m.

OFFICIAL ORDERS.

Headq'rs Department of N. C.,
ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Raleigh, N. C., May 15, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 42.

THE FOLLOWING ORDERS FROM HEADQTARters Military Division of the James are published for the information and guidance of all in the Department of North Carolina, which now forms part of that Military Division.

HEADQ'RS MIL. DIVISION OF THE JAMES,
Richmond, Va., April 29, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 4.

I. Clerks of courts of records in Richmond and Petersburg will be permitted to resume their functions on taking the oath of allegiance.

II. All attorneys, counsellors, advocates and proctors, and others licensed to practice a particular profession, trade or business; the presidents, directors and officers of all corporations, and all persons availing themselves of the benefit of General Order No. 2, in regard to trade, will be required to take the oath of allegiance to the United States. Any person in the above mentioned cities, who, without taking the oath, shall, after the first of May next, attempt to practice any licensed profession, or engage in any licensed trade or business, or shall exercise the functions of a president, director, or officer of any corporation, will be arrested. The foregoing provisions will be enforced in other parts of the State as early as practicable.

III. All persons making claims for restoration of private property, before a Provost Marshal, or any other military officer, court, or commission, will be required to take the oath of allegiance to the United States, and until the claimant takes the prescribed oath, his claim will neither be granted nor considered.

IV. All officers of customs in this Military Division are requested to give no clearances or permits to ship or land goods or other articles of trade, to any person or for the benefit of any person who has not taken the oath of allegiance to the United States.

V. No marriage license will be issued until the parties desiring to be married take the oath of allegiance to the United States, and no clergyman, magistrate, or other person authorized by State laws to perform the marriage ceremony, will officiate in such capacity until he himself and the parties contracting matrimony have taken the prescribed oath of allegiance.

VI. Any person acting in violation of these orders will be arrested, and a full account of the case reported to these Headquarters.

By order of Major General HALLECK:

J. C. KELTON,
Asst. Adj't Gen'l.

By command of Major General SCHOFIELD:

J. A. CAMPBELL,
Asst. Adj't Gen'l.

OFFICIAL:

FRED'K ANDERSON,
Lt. & Act. Asst. Adj't Gen'l.

OFFICE PROV. MARSHAL,
POST OF RALEIGH, N. C., May 22nd, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER No 2.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH GENERAL ORDER NO. 53, dated Headquarters Department, N. C., Army of the Ohio, Raleigh N.C. May 15th 1865. All parties who practice their professions or engaged in any business will immediately report to this office and take the prescribed oath of allegiance. All failing to comply with this order will be arrested and reported to Headquarters of this Department.

By order of
GEO. B. DYER,
Maj. & Provost Marshal.

May 23-1w.

Headq'rs Department of N. C.,
ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Raleigh, N. C., April 27th, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 31.

THE COMMANDING GENERAL HAS THE GREAT satisfaction of announcing to the Army and to the People of North Carolina that hostilities within this State have definitely ceased; that for us the war is ended, and it is hoped that peace will soon be restored throughout our country.

It is now the duty of all to cultivate friendly relations with the same zeal which has characterized our conduct of the war, that the blessings of union, peace and material prosperity may be speedily restored to the entire country. It is confidently believed and expected that the troops of this army and the people of North Carolina will cordially unite in honest endeavors to accomplish this great end.

All good and peaceable citizens will be protected and treated with kindness, while those who disturb the peace, or violate the laws, will be punished with the severity of martial law.

The troops will be distributed so as best to secure the interests of the United States Government and protect the people, until a civil government can be established in harmony with the Constitution and laws of the United States. The most perfect discipline and good conduct are enjoined upon all officers and soldiers, and cordial support upon all good citizens.

All who are peaceably disposed are invited to return to their homes, and resume their industrial pursuits. Such as have been deprived of their animals and wagons by the hostile armies will be temporarily supplied, as far as practicable, upon application to the nearest Provost Marshal, by loans of the captured property in possession of the Quartermaster's Department. The needy will also be supplied, for the time being, with subsistence stores from the Commissary Department.

It will be left to the Judicial Department of the Government to punish those political leaders who are responsible for secession, rebellion and civil war, with all its horrors. Between the Government of the United States and the people of North Carolina there is peace.

By command of Major-General Schofield:

J. A. CAMPBELL,
Assistant Adjutant General.

May 30-1w

Headq'rs Department of N. C.,
ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Raleigh, N. C., April 29th, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 32.

MAJOR-GENERAL J. D. COX, WITH HIS CORPS, and two Brigades of Gen. Kilpatrick's Cavalry, will occupy Greensboro', Salisbury, Charlotte and such other points as he may deem necessary, and take care of the Western portion of the State.

Major-General A. H. Terry, with his Corps, and one Brigade of General Kilpatrick's Cavalry, will occupy Raleigh, Goldsboro', Fayetteville and such other points as he may deem necessary, and take care of the Central portion of the State.

Brigadier-Generals Palmer and Mowley will command the Coast Districts as heretofore.

The troops will visit all parts of the State, disperse or capture all bands of guerrillas and marauders, and collect all military arms (other than the side arms of paroled officers) which may be found in the State.

The Corps and District Commanders will, as soon as practicable, send to each county under their jurisdiction a discreet officer, with a sufficient force to organize a small Company of the most responsible loyal citizens to serve as a local police force until further orders. As far as necessary the Companies so organized will be furnished with captured arms and ammunition, but will receive no compensation for their services.

All the members will be required to take the oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States, and an oath to preserve the peace, prevent crime and arrest criminals, so far as practicable, within their county, and to obey all lawful orders of the United States Military authorities.

Criminals arrested by the police companies will be sent to the nearest Military Post for trial, by Military Commission. A full statement of the crimes and the names of witnesses, must be sent with the prisoners in each case.

By command of Major-General Schofield:

J. A. CAMPBELL,
Assistant Adjutant General.

May 26-1w

Headq'rs Department of N. C.,
ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Raleigh, N. C., May 2, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 33.

MAJOR-GENERAL J. D. COX, WITH HIS CORPS, and two Brigades of Gen. Kilpatrick's Cavalry, will occupy Greensboro', Salisbury, Charlotte and such other points as he may deem necessary, and take care of the Western portion of the State.

Major-General A. H. Terry, with his Corps, and one Brigade of General Kilpatrick's Cavalry, will occupy Raleigh, Goldsboro', Fayetteville and such other points as he may deem necessary, and take care of the Central portion of the State.

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Criminals arrested by the police companies will be sent to the nearest Military Post for trial, by Military Commission. A full statement of the crimes and the names of witnesses, must be sent with the prisoners in each case.

By command of Major-General Schofield:

J. A. CAMPBELL,
Assistant Adjutant General.

May 26-1w

Headq'rs Department of N. C.,
ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Raleigh, N. C., May 12, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 41.

HEREAFTER COMMERCIAL INTERCOURSE IN the State of North Carolina, in articles not contraband of war, will be restricted only by the regulations of the Treasury Department.

The following articles are contraband of war, to-wit: arms, ammunition, and all articles from which ammunition is manufactured, gray uniforms and cloth, locomotives, cars, railroad iron and machinery for operating railroads, telegraph wires, insulators, and instruments for operating telegraph lines.

All military restrictions upon trade in articles other than those above enumerated are removed.

II. Hereafter no military tax will be imposed upon citizens for passes or permits of any kind, nor for any other reason whatever, and all orders from whatever source authorizing such taxes are hereby revoked.

By command of Maj. Gen. Schofield:

J. A. CAMPBELL,
Asst. Adj't Gen'l.

May 26-1w

Headq'rs Department of N. C.,
ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Raleigh, N. C., May 15, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 42.

THE FOLLOWING RULES ARE PUBLISHED FOR the government of Freedmen in North Carolina, until the restoration of civil government in the State:

I. The common laws governing the domestic relations, such as those giving parents authority and control over their children, and guardians control over their wards, are in force. The parent's or guardian's authority and obligations take the place of them of the former master.

II. The former masters are constituted the guardians of minors and of the aged and infirm, in the absence of parents or other near relatives capable of supporting them.

III. Young men and women, under twenty-one years of age, remain under the control of their parents or guardians until they become of age, they aiding to support their parents, and younger brothers and sisters.

IV. The former masters of freedmen may not turn away the young or the infirm, nor refuse to give them food and shelter; nor may the able bodied men or women go away from their homes, or live in idleness, and leave their parents, children, or young brothers and sisters to be supported by others.

V. Persons of age, who are free from any of the obligations referred to above, are at liberty to find new homes wherever they can obtain proper employment; but they will not be supported by the government, nor by their former masters, unless they work.

VI. It will be left to the employer and servant to agree upon the wages to be paid; but freedmen are advised that for the present season they ought to expect only moderate wages, and where their employers cannot pay them money, they ought to be contented with a fair share in the crops to be raised. They have gained their personal freedom. By industry and good conduct they may rise to independence and even wealth.

VII. All officers, soldiers and citizens are requested to give publicity to these rules, and to instruct the freed people as to their new rights and obligations.

VIII. All officers of the Army, and of the county police companies, are authorized and required to correct any violation of the above rules within their jurisdiction.

IX. Each District commander will appoint a superintendent of freedmen, (a commissioned officer,) with such number of assistants (officers and non-commissioned officers) as may be necessary, whose duty it will be to take charge of all the freed people in his District, who are without homes or proper employment. The superintendents will send back to their homes all who have left them in violation of the above rules, and will endeavor to find homes and suitable employment for all others. They will provide suitable camps or quarters for such as cannot be otherwise provided for, and attend to their discipline, police, subsistence, &c.

X. The superintendents will hear all complaints of guardians or wards, and report the facts to their District commanders, who are authorized to dissolve the existing relations of guardian and ward in any case which may seem to require it, and to direct the superintendent to otherwise provide for the wards, in accordance with the above rules.

By command of Major General Schofield:

J. A. CAMPBELL,
Assistant Adjutant General.

May 26-1w

Headq'rs Department of N. C.,
ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Raleigh, N. C., May 17, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 56.

Gratuitous issues of rations to citizens will cease on and after the 31st of May instant.

The surplus Commissary Stores in this Department will be sold to citizens at the various military posts, in small quantities for family use.

Sales will be made by any Post Commissary upon the order of the Post Commander, which order will be based upon an oath of the person desiring to purchase, that the supplies purchased shall not be re-sold, but shall be used for his or her own family, or be given to the poor. All persons must take the oath of allegiance before being permitted to purchase.

The prices will be fixed by the Chief Commissary, and will be such as to cover the actual cost to the government, including the cost of transportation.

By command of Major General Schofield:

J. A. CAMPBELL,
Assistant Adjutant General.

May 26-1w

UNION MEETING IN CRABTREE DISTRICT.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE FRIENDS of the Union at Wiley Lynn's on Thursday, June 1st, 1865, and all loyal men of the county are invited to attend. Several prominent gentlemen are expected to be present to address the meeting.

Rally for the old flag and the Union of our fathers.

May 25-4t MANY UNION MEN.